



THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, 1892.

JUDGING FROM Secretary Foster's views on the use of money at elections, as printed in another column, that gentleman has a very poor opinion of a large number of his fellow-citizens. But why he should have particularized the Catholics, Lutherans and Methodists, of the religious denominations, and the Irish, Germans, Swedes and Poles, of the nationalities that compose the population, and the "labor fellows" and farmers, of the industrial classes, is hard to tell. Surely they are no more subject to the influence of money bribery than other people. Nor is it plain why he referred only to money bribery, as there are various other sorts, such, for instance, as the promise of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, or, as more glaringly illustrated, that of Postmaster General. That Mr. Foster's views on this subject are entertained by all the other members of the administration is plain to be seen. It is no less plain that the country is in a bad way when such men are at the head of its government. As Rev. Dr. Hoge says, what is morally wrong cannot be politically right.

AS LONG anticipated by the GAZETTE, Mr. Gilliam, the republican candidate for Congress in the Petersburg district, like all the other republican congressional candidates in the State, except one, Mr. Wood, in the 9th district, has stepped down and out, at the command of the boss of the Virginia republicans, General Mahone. They had to do so. It now remains to be seen whether the reputable white republicans of the State who are not office seekers will renounce and repudiate all their political principles by voting for third party candidates, men who have deserted the democratic party and joined one whose principles are even more at variance with their own than those of the democracy, and who would tax them to pay the difference between the value of gold and the greenbacks in which the federal soldiers were paid for their services during the war.

NOTHING is more common than to see in republican newspapers statements to the effect that the late true and tried democrat, Samuel J. Randall, was in favor of a protective tariff. But nothing could be more incorrect, as any one can see by referring to vol. 67, page 3886, *Congressional Record*, where the following words of Mr. Randall can be found: "I do not favor a tariff enacted upon the ground of protection simply for the sake of protection, because I doubt the existence of any constitutional warrant for any such construction or the grant of any such power. It would be manifestly in the nature of class legislation, and to such legislation, favoring one class at the expense of any other, I have always been opposed."

MR. ROBERT LINCOLN, who abandoned his post as U. S. Minister to London to come back to this country to "work" for the reelection of the man who appointed him, under the supposition that as the son of his father the appointment would be popular, stood up before an audience in Illinois last night and said: "The policy of the republican party is simply to get, as a tariff tax, an amount equal to the difference between the wages paid in this country and those paid in Europe." And yet, as an intelligent man, he must have known that the tariff tax on iron is three times as great as the difference between the cost of making it in this country and in England, and that the tariff tax on coal is more than the miner, for digging it, is paid.

EX-GOVERNOR FORAKER advises the ex-soldiers to vote as they shot, and in a speech he made at an armory in Chicago last night, he said: "The Confederate States of America announced that protection was unconstitutional, but the boys in blue got after their opinion, and they sabered it and shot a hole through it, and it sleeps the sleep of everlasting death." But an ex-Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. has just declared that the protective tariff has driven him out of the republican party, and that he will vote for Mr. Cleveland.

AN ELECTRIC railroad from Alexandria to Washington (and it must not be forgotten that the Long Bridge is by law free to all railroads) would not only add to the population and business of this city, but would build up all the present open space between the two cities. It should also be born in mind that the old Alexandria canal would afford a ready-made road-bed for nearly half the distance, and that there would be little or no grading on the remaining half. Who is wise enough to make a bonanza of this idea?

MR. WATSON, the Congressional leader of the third parties, has not waited for the passage of the Force bill, but has already applied to the federal judge of his circuit for federal supervision at the coming election, and his request has been granted. But as Mr. Watson

has induced the negroes in his district to believe that he is in favor of the abolition of race distinctions, his desire to abolish them, and establish federal rule in Georgia is the cause of no special wonder.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. The fact that Senator Quay has taken charge of the republican campaign, and practically set Mr. Carter aside, is considered by the democratic politicians here to indicate not only that the republicans are in desperate straits, but also the necessity on the part of the democrats of being even more diligent and more in earnest than ever, for the junior Pennsylvania Senator is worthy the steel of the most crafty men in the democratic party, and what he doesn't know about election cheating isn't worth knowing.

Mr. T. B. Davis, the uncle of Secretary Elkins's wife, came here yesterday on the train with Mr. Elkins, and says the Secretary is perfectly confident that West Virginia will cast her electoral vote for Mr. Harrison. Mr. Davis is a strong democrat, and he says he is alarmed about the condition of West Virginia. On the contrary, Col. Black, a Pennsylvania republican, who settled in Jefferson county, West Virginia, since the war, and who will vote for Mr. Harrison, says the talk about West Virginia going republican is all bosh; that it is safe for the democrats as any other southern State, and that his county will increase its democratic majority by at least five hundred votes.

Sheriff Veitch of Alexandria county, Virginia, is here to-day. He says there are no third party men in his county, and that some of the men who have left the democratic party in recent years have now come back to it, but that every negro in the county except one will vote the republican Presidential ticket. That exception, he says, is Nelson Wallace, who received a pension and a large arrearage during Mr. Cleveland's administration.

It is said here that Mr. Reid made a good thing of it by resigning the French mission and coming back to this country to run for the Vice Presidency, as he has already sent to the republican campaign committee a bill amounting to over seventy thousand dollars for advertising in his paper, *The New York Tribune*.

Ex-detective McElfresh of this city, whose collusion with the thieves that infested Washington nine or ten years ago was detected and punished by his arrest, trial and removal, is now one of "Dave" Martin's election "workers" in New York.

It is reported here that negroes from the South are being colonized by the hundred in the mining districts of West Virginia.

People from Norfolk, here to-day, say that ex-Congressman Dezenhoff has announced himself as the republican candidate for Congress in that district, and that probably most of the republicans there will support him.

The Virginia democratic association of this city have made arrangements with the railroad companies here by which they can buy railroad tickets for half fare, and will supply democrats entitled to vote in Virginia with their free of cost.

The administration is professedly supporting the civil service law, but all the same political assessments were never more numerous or more rigorously exacted than now. The lowest paid government employee is made to pay two per cent. of what he receives, and the higher, proportionately more.

The attendance at the races to-day was fair. First race, purse \$500. Maiden two-year-old. Five furlongs. May Lose won, Ingot second, Fancy Colt third. Time 1:03.

Sharp Rejoinder.

To the Warrenton Virginian:

As registrar of this precinct I have received the following communication.

BROAD RUN STA., VA.
Oct. 24th, 1892.

To Registrar of Warrenton Precinct of Fauquier county, Va.

Dear Sir:—Complaints are coming to me from all parts of the county to the effect that a purging of the poll books is going on by which the names of many entitled to vote are being removed from the list of voters without proper advertisement of names to be removed.

As county chairman of people's party and candidate for Congress, I wish to enter a protest against such unjust proceedings. I have a letter from M. F. Pleasant, Ch. Supervisor, &c., from which I copy: "If you know of any act being done and have or can get evidence to prove it which tends to prevent any one entitled to vote from doing any act which is a prerequisite to exercising the right of suffrage, make affidavit to that effect on the enclosed blank before any magistrate and return to me with names of such persons as can prove the charge you make. Such offense is punishable by fine and imprisonment."

The trial is before U. S. Court. I hereby wish to assure you that I will do all in my power to bring before said court for trial any one guilty of such offense.

Respect, yours, &c.
B. B. TURNER,
County chairman people's party.

WARRENTON, Va., Oct. 24, 1892.
Mr. B. B. Turner:

Dear Sir:—My duties as registrar are defined by law, and I intend to do them without fear or favor from republican or democratic. I look upon you as harmless, but your letter discloses that you are capable of doing if the infamous measure which you uphold and support, known as the force bill, gave you the power. Your anticipation of imaginary wrong doing by me is a gratuitous insult and I care no more for the man Pleasant with whom you threaten me than I do for the ground I spit upon.

JOHN A. FRANCIS,
Registrar Warrenton Precinct.

Found Guilty.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Oct. 27.—Joshua Brainard, Louis Benson, Henry Hurt, Moses Brown, Frisby Comegs, Charles Brooks, Fletcher Williams and Charles Emory, all colored, were to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree. They have been on trial since Monday. They were charged with the murder of Dr. J. H. Hill on the road from Millington to Masses on the night of Saturday, April 23. John Potts, a ninth person on trial for the murder, was found not guilty.

The Hawaii cabinet was ousted October 17 on a vote of want of confidence by the legislature, which resulted 31 to 15.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Cleveland made a happy speech last night in New York city at a reception given in his honor by the Buffaloes' Cleveland Club, recalling old associations and saying he had more fun marching in the procession than in running for President.

The county democratic leaders of New York met last night at the Cooper Union and, after a seven hours' session, decided by a vote of 11 to 9 (ten leaders being absent) to withdraw the county ticket nominated in opposition to Tammany Hall. This was not done, however, until all of the candidates had presented their written declaration as candidates.

Gen. Adlai E. Stephenson, democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, and Congressman Isidor Rayner, of Baltimore, were the speakers at a large and enthusiastic meeting in Brooklyn last night. Gen. Stephenson had a conference with Mr. Cleveland in New York yesterday to get some points in the preparation of his letter accepting the nomination for Vice President.

The democratic division in Alabama created by the August election is gradually healing up. The men who led that portion of the democratic party which refused to support Governor Jones, the regular democratic candidate, last August, have long since entered into a combination with the Moseley and Magee republican faction. They made the mistake, however, that they could bodily transfer all those democrats who voted for Kolb. Every day it is more and more developed that the bulk of the men who supported Kolb and who had heretofore been democrats, will refuse to follow Kolb and Bowman, the chairman of his committee, and the main conspirators in the movement to deliver the electoral vote of Alabama to Harrison in case he needs it.

In addressing his leaders assembled in conference at his residence in Petersburg several nights ago, Gen. Mahone is reported as advising them to return to their homes and to work for the election of Harrison and Reid for the third-party candidates for Congress. He is no wise recognized Mr. S. Y. Gilliam as a republican candidate for Congress and his party was instructed to work for the people's party candidate, Mr. J. Thomas Goode. Mr. Gilliam sent out a circular letter withdrawing his acceptance of the nomination in deference to the advice of leading republicans connected with the administration at Washington, and throwing upon them the responsibility for whatever may flow from it. In conclusion Mr. Gilliam says: "I deem it my duty to say to you that in this district with an admitted republican majority of about 8,000, I confidently believed that my party would have in the field at the November next election a candidate for Congress. I urge all my friends to register and actively and earnestly support Harrison and Reid, and on election day to work and vote for the republican electoral ticket."

The reports which come to the national democratic headquarters in New York from the close and doubtful States form of the most encouraging character. This is especially true of New York, New Jersey and Indiana; indeed, it is understood that the republican managers privately admit that even with the large campaign fund at their disposal their fight in New York is almost a hopeless one. The indications are that the democrats will carry Wisconsin by a small majority and that they will get not less than six electoral votes in Michigan. The efforts of the republican leaders to carry West Virginia and Delaware will not succeed.

At least, this is the opinion of a sagacious democratic leader who is thoroughly familiar with the situation in each of the States named. Mr. Dickinson said Monday night: "The fight is in New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Connecticut. We are confident of carrying all four States." One of the national democratic committeemen was asked to explain the cause for the confidence which undoubtedly exists among the republicans. He replied: "Their confidence rests solely upon the first returns they have received from the vast outlay of money made by them. A great flood of money stimulates a certain degree of confidence, but it is not lasting. The republican managers are simply stimulated by the replies from sources where they have planted their money." Senator Gorham will remain in New York until election day. He is a tower of strength to the committee.

In the instructions to the Tammany leaders last night Mr. Croker said: "It is well for the speaker to state to the audience, that he has the most positive assurance that Cleveland and Stevenson will carry the State of New York by a very large majority."

Ex-Secretary Whitney, who was in Boston yesterday, said: "The democratic outlook in New York is as good as in 1888 and much better than in 1884, and we are confident of winning with a good, comfortable majority."

At the democratic headquarters in New York last night it was said that the republican managers have left the State, and are now making their hardest fight in Connecticut and New Jersey.

A dispatch received in New York last night from Chicago says Illinois may be classed as a democratic State by a plurality of 15,000. The registration is favorable to the democrats, as is also the materialization, over 3 to 1.

Mr. Quay has virtual charge of the national republican headquarters in New York, and Senator Gorham is at the democratic headquarters to watch him.

Money at Elections.

In respect of the use of money at elections Mr. Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, and now actively engaged in the "work" of securing the re-election of the present administration, speaks as follows:

"I've been approached in almost every campaign by churches and asked to subscribe to funds, on the assurance that it would help me politically. I don't see much difference between the saloon and the church in that. And it does help a man to cultivate the church. During my canvass for Congress there was a Catholic bazaar in my town and my opponent and I were asked to attend and contribute to the charities. I did not go. Neither did my opponent. But my partner, who was a good Catholic, went and subscribed \$100 in my name. My opponent was stingy and he gave nothing. If I had thought that he was not going to give anything I think that I would not have let my partner do so. I let him do it, just because I thought the other man was a better man. Well, sir, that \$100 of the Catholic man was a very good thing for me. Now you come to the labor fellow who may be useful to you in this missionary work, but who says 'I can't leave my regular occupation unless you pay me for my time. I can't afford it. I may get perhaps twice as much as he would earn at any other occupation. Then there is the German, who has great influence with his race and who wants to be paid to go around and make speeches. And then there is the Irishman, who can influence the Irish, and the Swede and the Pole, and then there is the Methodist, too, and nowadays the farmer is greedy and wants to be paid for bringing voters in."

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The steamship El Rio was launched at Newport News yesterday.

Wm. P. Rathie, son of John B. Rathie, of Leesburg, died on Saturday in the 28th year of his age.

Mr. Alexander S. Hamilton and Miss Grace Chamberlain were married in Warrenton yesterday evening.

Bishop Whittle is expected home, in Richmond, this week. In some respects he is better, but far from strong.

The family of the late Dr. J. S. Hanckel have presented his theological library to Christ Church, Charlottesville.

The Baptist Church at Brandy Station will be dedicated on the first Sunday in November instead of the second, as at first appointed.

Mr. A. B. Lawson, of Loudoun county, and Miss Alice Dice, daughter of the late Rev. J. C. Dice, were married yesterday at Upperville.

Frascati, the splendid old home of the late Associate Justice P. P. Barbour, about four miles from Gordonsville, has lately been sold to Mrs. Lyne, of Richmond.

The vestries of St. John's and Christ Episcopal Churches, Roanoke, are making an effort to have the new Episcopal diocese named after Roanoke and the Episcopal residence located in that city.

A man and woman, whose names could not be learned, were run over and killed on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, at Graham, yesterday. In stepping out of the way of a freight engine to another track they did not notice an approaching passenger train and were run down.

David Dudley Field, the great constitutional and international lawyer, of New York, has donated, through his friend and associate, Hon. John Randolph Tucker, his entire library to the Washington and Lee University, in which Mr. Tucker is professor of international and constitutional law. It consists of over 1,000 volumes.

At Charlottesville about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, as a lady and her two daughters were passing a narrow alley on west Main street, a negro sprang from it, and grappled with one of the young ladies and attempted to drag her in the alley. The ladies fought and made an outcry, which soon brought a crowd, and, of course, the miscreant made his escape.

A difficulty occurred Tuesday night in the bar room of J. W. Ryan in Richmond, between James Ryan and John W. Rice. Rice struck Ryan with a walking cane, when the latter took the stick from him and inflicted a blow from which Rice died yesterday. Ryan was arrested and lodged in jail. Rice leaves a widow and four children. Ryan is nineteen years of age and unmarried.

At eleven o'clock last night, before many of the guests of Ford's Hotel, Richmond, had retired, the building was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes the flames broke through the roof over the kitchen department, lighting up the entire city. A panic ensued, but, fortunately, no one was killed. Mrs. John H. Powell, of Richmond, was overcome by smoke as she rushed out into the hallway on the fourth floor. She was rescued by a fireman, who took her in his arms down a ladder. The firemen rescued two or three other persons and all the rest managed to get out without help. The fire was soon gotten under control and only a portion of the building was burned. The damage is not very great. There were several hundred guests in the hotel, which is next to the largest in the city.

Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in Richmond yesterday evening delivered the address before the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of Northern Virginia. His subject was "The Confederate Private Soldier and What he has Accomplished in Peace." Among the prominent ex-Confederates present were: Gen. Thos. L. Rosser, Gen. J. A. Early, Gov. McKinney and Dr. J. William Jones. In response to calls Gen. Early made a brief speech, during the course of which he referred to the sentiment "emanating from a member of the society" to the effect that the destruction of private property during the Pennsylvania campaign, Gen. Early said he was glad to see that a southern private soldier had denied this statement. No private property, the speaker declared, was destroyed in Pennsylvania by the authority or with the knowledge of Gen. Lee. After he sat down some one near him asked Gen. Early to what member of the society he referred. His reply was, "General or, more properly speaking, Major James G. Field."

Senator Hill in Lynchburg.

Senator David Bennett Hill, of New York, accompanied by his private secretary and a number of friends, arrived at Lynchburg at 5:30 yesterday afternoon.

At Charlottesville, where a stop was made for dinner, a crowd of at least fifteen hundred persons, including many of the university students, had gathered, and when the Senator appeared on the platform he was greeted by prolonged cheers and the college yell from the university boys. Senator Hill made an admirable five-minute speech, in which he congratulated the Empire State, where the democrats were making a splendid fight with every assurance of victory in November.

During the applause which followed the Senator and party made their way to the hotel, where they were met by Hon. Basil B. Gordon, Captain Hamilton Sheppard, Hon. Holmes Conrad, Gen. Wm. H. Payne and other prominent democrats.

On arrival in Lynchburg Senator Hill was greeted by several thousand persons, who had assembled at the hotel to welcome him. The Lynchburg democratic club, headed by a flambeau club in uniform, was drawn up in double column on the station platform to receive him.

The coming of the train was greeted by a volley of cheers and also by a salute of artillery.

Senator Hill was met by Senator Daniel, Congressman Edmunds, Mayor Yancy, and others and escorted to a carriage, the Senator graciously lifting his hat in response to the wild cheering that greeted his appearance. The demonstration culminated on the arrival of the procession at the Norvell Arlington Hotel in a grand ovation from the immense crowd assembled in that vicinity. The ladies participating with happy and fervent effect. Senator Hill will make two speeches to-day, one of an agricultural character at the fair grounds, and the other a political speech in the city to night.

Important.—All persons afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, pains in the back or limbs, sprains, bruises, stiffness in the neck and joints, chilblains, frost-bites, scalds, burns, and wounds of all kinds, are hereby informed that what they need is Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain. 25 cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Palos, near Birmingham, Alabama, yesterday, engineer Harry Monroe and fireman William Church were blown into fragments.

A striking scene was enacted yesterday in Central Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, when Bishops Cox and Wilmer, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, appeared before the synod and made appeals for Christian unity.

At Temple, Tex., a negro ex-convict went into the room of a lady near Heidelberg Monday night, and attempted to assault her, but she gave the alarm, and he escaped. He was afterwards captured, and shot to death by her relations and neighbors.

The Durham (Eng.) miners balloted again Monday on the subject of making an eight hours working day compulsory by law. The result was a vote of 12,684 in favor of making eight hours compulsory, and 28,217 in opposition to an eight hours enactment.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., the great anti-Tammany preacher in New York, who lectured at Richmond a short time ago, was arrested in New York yesterday evening and fined \$155 for shooting song birds, 27 robins, 1 blue bird, 1 yellow bird, 1 thrush and 1 pee-wee—\$5 each.

A horse driven by Peter Richardson, a youth, became unmanageable while being driven along a street in Philadelphia yesterday. The cart to which the animal was harnessed ran over Andrew Breslin, a two-year-old child, and killed him instantly. Richardson fell from the cart and was also killed instantly.

The Empire express on the New York Central Railroad left Rochester 40 minutes late Tuesday and reached Buffalo on time. For ten miles, shortly after leaving Rochester, a speed of 95 miles per hour was attained, and this over the worst grade on the whole Central system. The run from Rochester to Buffalo, 69 miles, was made in 71 minutes.

The marriage of Miss Sarah Cantine Shady, the stepdaughter of Dr. George F. Shady, to Mr. Edwin Gould, the second son of Jay Gould, took place at eight o'clock last night at the home of the bride's father, in New York. The bride was attired in a gown of white satin, trimmed with lace, and her point lace veil was crowned by a wreath of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were diamonds.

The Pastoral Letter.

As stated in Wednesday's GAZETTE the Episcopal Convention closed in Baltimore on Tuesday night with the reading of the pastoral letter—the Bishop's letter to the people. It was read by Bishop Thompson, of Mississippi, and though quite long, it commanded throughout the attention of the large audience. It began by congratulating the convention on the completion and adoption of the Revised Prayer Book and calls on the clergy and their congregations to order the details of public worship and the administration of the sacraments and the rites of the church strictly according to its rubrics. The second part is devoted to Christian unity. The stand taken by the Episcopal Church is clearly defined and satisfaction expressed at the results thus far accomplished. The third treats of the canons of ordination and advises due preparation of the candidates for the ministry.

The fourth is addressed to the clergy with respect to the sermons. They are advised "to preach the Gospel" and the latter goes on to say:

"It has seemed to us that this prime duty has been somewhat obscured. We have nothing to say here of the relative importance of preaching and administration. Each has its place, but what else it may do or be, a living church must be a preaching and a teaching church. It would be something to alarm if our preaching were such that our people should become clamorous for less and less of it. Make the pulpit a throne of light. Let it teach, not alone to move or excite emotion, least of all to win men's admiration of eloquent periods, beautiful diction and graceful delivery. Definite, positive doctrine about the deepest things is ours to teach if we have it, but if only guesses of our own and speculations which are the froth of common surface, thoughtless thinking, then our place of utterance may be anywhere in all the world save in the pulpits of the Church."

The fifth reminds the clergy that they must care for the lambs as well as for the sheep, and the education of the young is referred to in unmistakable language. The sixth refers to "an evil we have seen and much bemoan, a growing tendency toward a short and uncertain tenure of pastoral office."

The laity is urged to help carry out the Church's law which contemplates long pastorate.

The seventh bears on marriage and divorce. It condemns "the lawless legislation of so many of our States," and says the Church of God can have no regard for such legislation. We are convinced that much, if not all of the looseness with which the marriage bond is treated in legislation and practice is due to the first falsehood which considers the individual as the unit of human society, and demands, therefore, that the motive of civil arrangements shall be the pleasure and contentment of the individual. As a matter of historical fact as well of scientific determination, the family is the unit and the well being of the individual can be rightly sought only in and through the well being of the family.

The last and concluding portions of the letter are devoted to work, and reference is made to the increased field necessitating the appointment of additional missionary bishops.

Fearful Carnage.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 27.—The village of Temocmie, Mex., has been in open rebellion against the State and federal governments for more than a year on account of excessive taxation, and federal troops were last week sent to the scene. The result of the battle which was fought last Saturday was, it is reported, the total annihilation of the rebels and the killing of more than 300 federal soldiers sent to uphold the authorities. Not a man of the Temocmians was left except those who happened to be out in the mountains. The report is believed to be greatly exaggerated.

The Palat Brewing Company and the Falke Jung and Boreck Brewing Company of Milwaukee, have consolidated, the capital stock of the new company being \$10,000,000. This makes the new Palat Brewery the largest brewery in the world.

RECORDS OF TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.



"CHOOSE BETWEEN THESE TWO."

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Mrs. Harrison's Remains.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Harrison were conducted in the East room at the White House at 10 o'clock this morning in the presence of the family, immediate friends and many notable persons. Rev. Drs. Hamlin and Bartlett officiated and the service lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

Except the sable rosette of crepe at the doorway there was no sign of mourning about the exterior of the mansion. Police guards were stationed at the gates to keep back the throng of people who gathered to the number of several thousand on the sidewalks bordering the northern lawn. In addition about a score of the blue-coated watchmen were scattered along the walks leading to the mansion at the porte-cochere to direct the movements of the carriages. These were the only visible signs of official formality.

Inside the house all of the doors connecting the halls and adjoining rooms with the East Room were thrown open. Near the centre of the East Room was the casket, supported by two pedestals, with the head to the north, and it was covered with beautiful flowers. The great room was nearly filled with chairs and sofas, arranged in semi-circles. Its usual aspect was otherwise unchanged, except by the special abundance of its foliated decorations. These consisted almost entirely of the several varieties of the palm, which filled the mantels and the window recesses, and others had been placed at intervals along the walls of the room and on each side of the great mirrors.

At the head and foot of the casket stood tall palms reaching nearly halfway to the ceiling. The floral tributes to the memory of the dead were very numerous and of rare beauty.

At the head of the casket was a large and most beautiful floral crown made of white carnations, violets and roses, resting upon a base covered with ivy. At the foot had been placed a large wreath-covered cross of purple violets. There were also at the head a large wreath of white and pink roses and palm leaves, the tribute of the clerks in the executive office, and at the foot another wreath made up of chrysanthemums, orchids and scarlet roses. Wreaths and garlands of beautiful and fragrant flowers surrounded the casket on every side in such quantities that it had the appearance of lightly resting upon a mound of blossoms.

Some time before the hour set for the beginning of the service the personal friends of the family began to arrive.

The Justices of the Supreme Court were all present except Justice Lamar, who was not able to attend on account of ill-health. Mr. Blaine entered, accompanied by Mrs. Blaine and his daughter Harriet, also Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps were also present. At 10 o'clock the seats were all occupied and the East Room was completely filled, many persons standing along the walls in the adjacent rooms and corridors. In the Green Room adjoining and opening into the East Room were stationed the boys of the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church, looking like cherubs disguised in their white robes. There were 15 sopranos, 5 altos, 4 tenors, 5 basses and 2 organists. The reason for the inclusion of this Episcopal choral music in the simple Presbyterian service is touching. It was a feature in the service at the funeral of Mrs. Tracy (held in the East Room about two years ago) and Mrs. Harrison was so much impressed by it and so struck by the beautiful hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," that she caused this hymn to be sung and played at the White House, at least once nearly every Sabbath. Because it was so dear to her the hymn was chosen for her funeral service to be sung by the same sweet youthful voices that had first attracted her attention to it. As the bell in the hall clock struck the hour of ten o'clock the honorary pall-bearers quietly entered the East Room and were seated. The walked slowly in the following order: Vice-President Morton, and Secretary J. W. Foster, Secretary Elkins and Attorney General Miller, Postmaster General Wanamaker, and Secretary Tracy, and Secretary Noble, and Secretary Rusk. The members of the afflicted household followed soon afterwards, their approach being awaited by the assemblage with bowed heads. They were preceded by the undertaker.

The President escorted Mrs. McKee, his only daughter; his son Russell came next, with his wife, and the others came in as follows: Rev. Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's venerable father, with Mrs. Dimmick; Mr. J. R. McKee with Mrs. Parker; Lieut. Parker with Mrs. Newcomer; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore; Private Secretary Hallford; Miss Sanger; Miss Davis, the nurse; Josephine Kneip, Mrs. Harrison's faithful maid; Marie Kempe, the governess of Mrs. McKee's children, and the servants. The active pall-bearers, comprising eight of the White House ushers and messengers, ranged themselves in the main hallway just outside the open doors of the East Room. When the family were seated Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the President's pastor, advanced and in a low voice repeated a few passages from the scriptures beginning "In my Father's house are many mansions," and including several verses from the Psalms. He closed with the Lord's Prayer, which was repeated with him by almost every person in the room. Then Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was formerly Mrs. Harrison's pastor at Indianapolis, took up the Scriptures and in a melodious voice read a number of passages from the Old and New Testaments and the Psalms which had been selected with taste and sensibility to suit the occasion. As he came to the end the low prelude of the organ was heard and the swelling voices of the choir chanted the hymn, "I heard the voice of Jesus say." As the concealed voices sang the clouds which had shrouded the sun rolled away and a flood of light filled the room with a soft radiance.

"Let us pray," said Dr. Hamlin, and all heads were bowed as the pastor lifted up his voice in invocation to the Lord.

As the pastor said "Amen," once the choir was heard, this time singing Cardinal Newman's beautiful hymn "Lead Kindly Light."

The solemn hush that followed was broken by the entrance of the undertaker and his assistants, who removed the floral tributes from the casket. Everybody rose, the body-bearers advanced and took their places. Preceded by the two officiating clergymen and the honorary pall-bearers, the casket borne by the White House attendants and laden with beautiful wreaths of white roses, narcissus and a leaf of palm which gently waved and bowed to the soft breezes, emerged from the portals of the President's home and as it came into view the throng on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the mansion, stood in mute silence and with uncovered heads. The remains were placed in the hearse and driven to the Pennsylvania depot, followed by the carriages containing the ministers, President and family and cabinet. The remains were then placed in the car of the special train which left for Indianapolis at 11:40 o'clock.

Senator Hill in Lynchburg.